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Leith says that he regards minor folds, as evidence of differential movement between beds, as one of the most fundamental principles in the field study of structures. He writes: ''the position of the major fold is inferred from the differential movement indicated by the minor folds. The major fold may in turn be found to be one of a series of minor folds related to a still larger fold.''

Numerous directions for field observations are given, such as relations of cleavage to folds, determination of top and bottom of sedimentary beds in a folded area, physical evidences of unconformity, etc. There also are many exercises for laboratory work. Photographs, sections, etc., aid the text. The book should be valuable to all interested in geology.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

The Laws of the Evaporation of Water from Pans, Reservoirs and Lakes, Sand, Soils and Plants (Part 1). The Definitive Formulas for the Evaporation of Water from Pans of Different Sizes, Lakes and Reservoirs. Studies on Evaporation from Soil, Sand, and Loam Planted with Wheat, Beans and Alfalfa (Part 2). By F. H. Bigelow, Argentine Meteorol. Office. Bulletin No. 2. 147 pp. Buenos Aires, 1912.

Professor Bigelow, of the Argentine Meteorological Office, is carrying on there investigations similar to those which he had previously undertaken in this country. Professor Bigelow discusses the apparatus for measuring evaporation; the several terms of the evaporation formula, and gives the computation-tables necessary for use in practical work, with examples to show the methods of computation. The results previously obtained in the United States are embodied in this report, as well as the later conclusions reached in Argentina. The practical bearing of these studies may be realized from the fact that Professor Bigelow has given tables for computing evaporation which require only that observations of the mean water surface temperature, the mean vapor pressure and the mean wind velocity, shall be available. Moreover, the thermometer readings need be made only to tenths of a degree (C.) and the anemometer readings to kilometers. Thus, as Professor Bigelow points out, ''the entire work can be put on a basis easy for all classes of people.'' The text is Spanish and English.

R. DEC. WARD.

Les Problèmes de l'Atmosphère. Par A. Berget. 342 pp. Ills. E. Flammarion, Paris, 1914. Fr. 3.50. 7½ x 4½.

Professor Berget has tried to summarize, in compact form, the many important meteorological problems which await solution. His hope is that he may inspire others to study them, and to clear them up. The chapters deal with the following atmospheric relations: form, dimensions, composition, history, dust, optical phenomena, sound, radiation, temperature, pressure, circulation, water vapor, electricity, mechanics, utilization, and ''the problem of the atmosphere.'' The historical development of each subject is emphasized.

Professor Berget's discussion is thoroughly up to date in almost every case, as, *e. g.*, in including reference to the dust of the Katmai eruption, and to the new C. G. S. units. One omission we regret to see—reference to the planetesimal hypothesis as to the origin of the atmosphere. In the chapter on sound, note is made of the interesting application of the laws of acoustics in confirming the existence of a discontinuous stratum at a height of 75-80 kilometers. Our author holds that both mechanical and thermal causes act together in the formation, maintenance and propagation of cyclones. The application of the mechanics of the atmosphere to the progress of aviation is considered. The great problem of the atmosphere is weather forecasting, both short and long range. We can recommend Prof. Berget's book as giving a broad view of many of the great principles and problems of modern meteorology, and as suggesting numerous topics for discussion in the class-room, and for investigation in the laboratory and outdoors.

R. DEC. WARD.